

AUGUST
1951

The Bluebonnet plant of Corn Products Refining Co., Corpus Christi, Texas, as viewed from the air. Wall-less structures take advantage of the mild climate and Gulf winds for air conditioning. Milo is the raw material instead of corn. The grain elevator (left) has storage capacity for 2,150,000 bus.

Grain

THE MAGAZINE OF PLANT MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION



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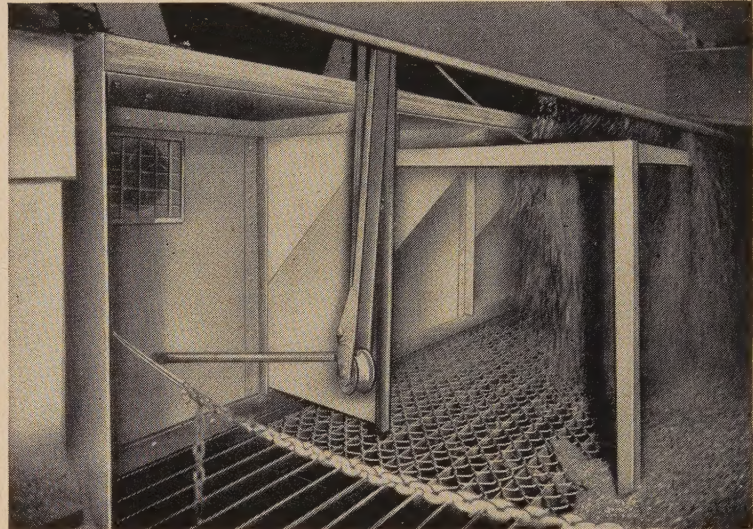
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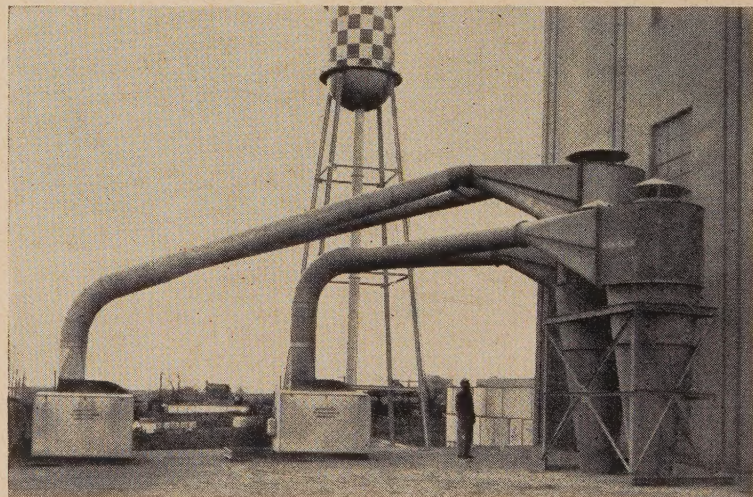
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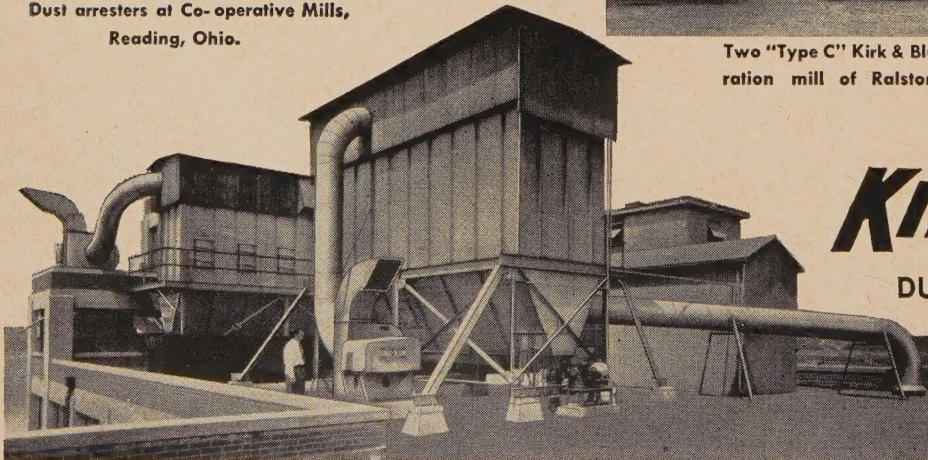


Corn unloading at a car dump. Exhaust connections as seen at upper left are located at short intervals the length of the station.



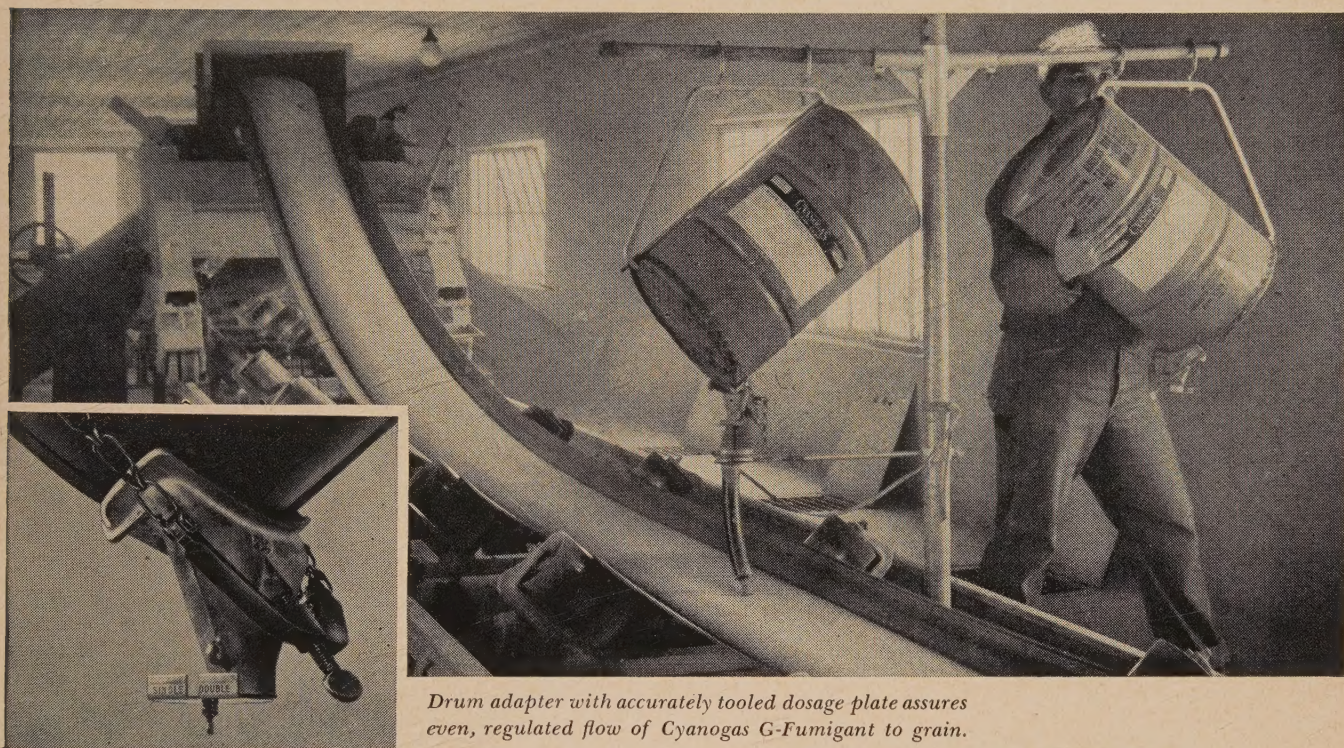
Two "Type C" Kirk & Blum collectors installed at the preparation mill of Ralston Purina, Wilmington, Delaware.

Dust arresters at Co-operative Mills,
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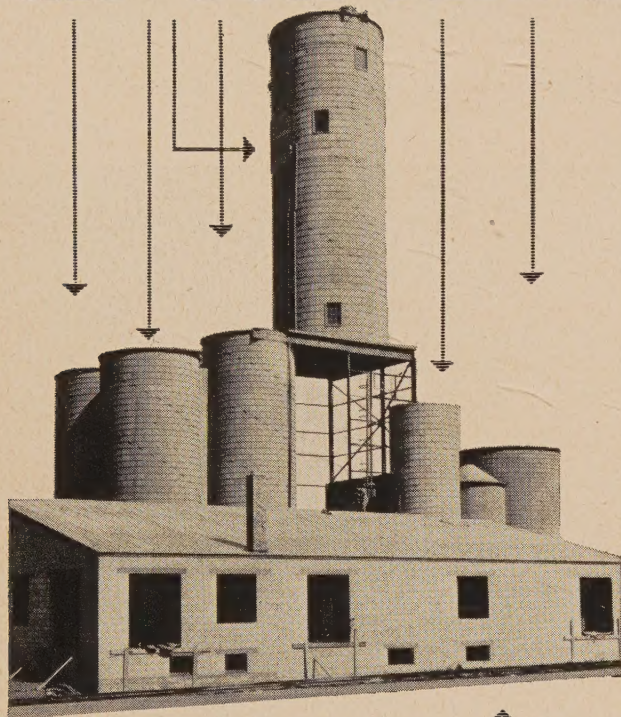
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AMERICAN *Cyanamid* COMPANY

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
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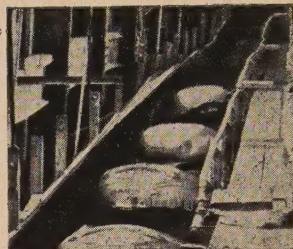
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2

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BULK
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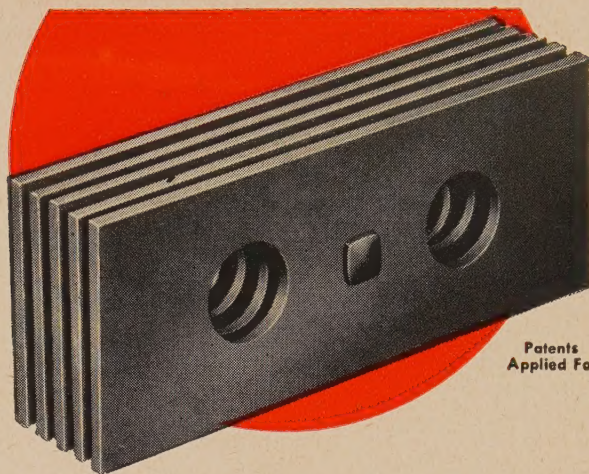
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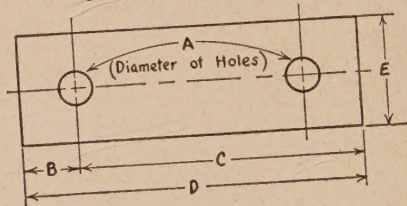
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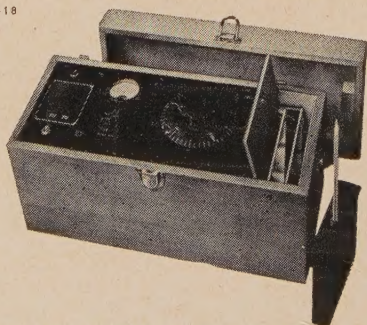
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7318

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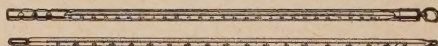
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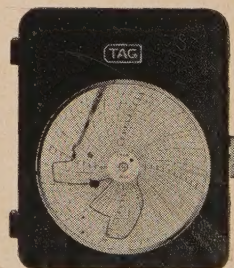
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Various types of actuations in TAG Temperature Recorders achieve scale expansion for utmost precision over the working ranges. Interchangeable tube systems are laboratory calibrated at the factory. A safety link provides over-range protection. Details are given in Catalog 1210.

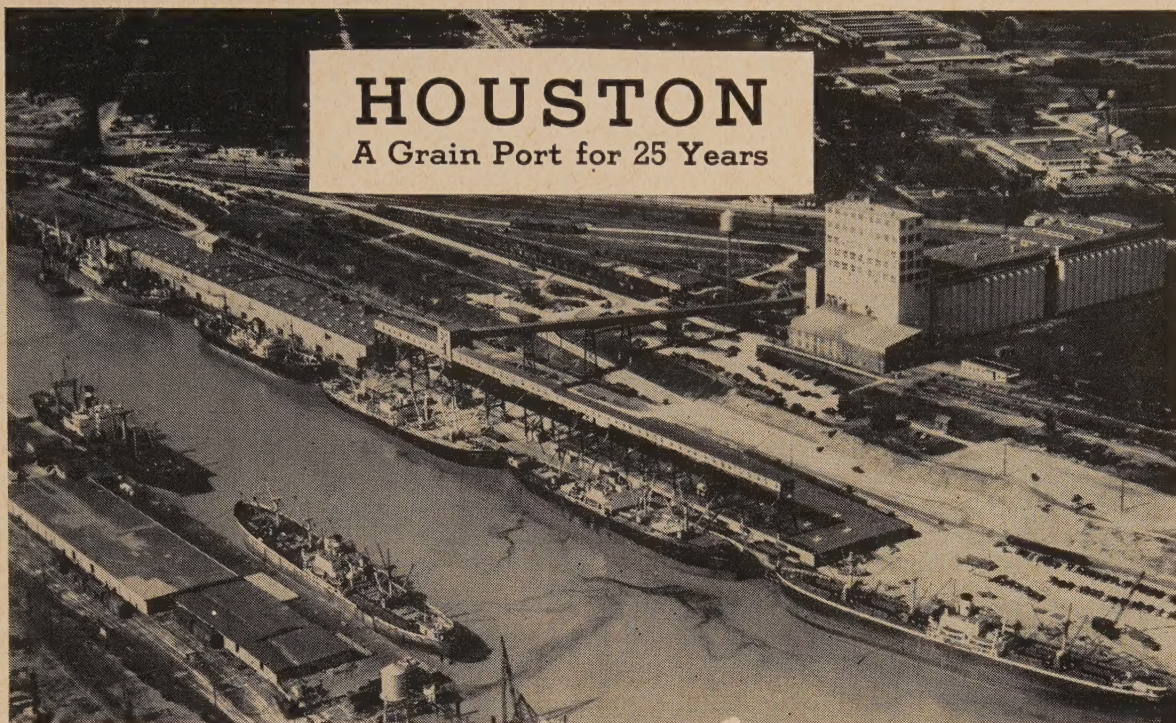


TAGLIABUE INSTRUMENTS DIVISION



WESTON ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION

614 Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark 5, New Jersey



HOUSTON

A Grain Port for 25 Years

The 3½ million bu. Public Grain Elevator on the Ship Channel at Houston.

THE illustration above shows the Public Grain Elevator along the Ship Channel, Houston, Texas, which last month celebrated its 25th anniversary. The *Houston Port Bulletin* (through whose courtesy the picture is reproduced) devoted an entire issue to describing these 25 years in connection with the grain port.

It was in July, 1926 that the steamship *Westmoreland* slid into the Turning Basin at the Port of Houston. The *Westmoreland* had been in port before, but her crew was scanning the buildings as if it were the first trip.

The mass of concrete and steel which they had seen slowly rising on the north side of the Turning Basin had become a finished product. A towering grain elevator had been completed.

The *Westmoreland* docked beneath the huge spouts leading from the elevator. And a few minutes later, as port officials stood by, grain began flowing into the hold of the ship—the first grain to be exported from Houston.

At that time the young Port of Houston already had grown into the ranks of the first 11 ports of the nation. It boasted that 42 steamship lines called regularly.

The *Westmoreland* sailed with a full cargo of 144,000 bushels on July 6. In the year that followed nearly 3,000,000 bushels of grain poured from the elevator into waiting ships.

Today—25 years later—the Port of Houston stands as one of the top

grain ports of the nation. In the fiscal year which closed May 31, it shipped a record-breaking total of 62,925,000 bus.

The public grain elevator, built by the Harris County-Houston Ship Channel Navigation District, is literally the waterway's "skyscraper." Part of the massive white structure, which dominates the Turning Basin, is the equivalent in height of a 20-story building.

Soon after it was placed into operation, word of the efficient services it performed—receiving, handling, storing and shipping of grain—spread quickly. Carloads of wheat, corn, milo, kafir, barley, and oats from the Midwest began rolling into the port.

Capacity Increased

In fact, as grain commerce mounted, the elevator's original storage capacity of 1,000,000 bus. became inadequate. During 1930 additional units were built, increasing its capacity to the present 3,500,000 bus.

Other kinds of grain—rye, soybeans, sorghums, rice, and flaxseed—started moving through the port, supplementing those already handled.

Grain shipments during the late 20's and 30's ranged from 3 to 5 to 8 million bushels. And in 1944-1945 fiscal year the 10-million bu. mark was topped for the first time.

After that, shipments skyrocketed. Breaking records became a habit.

In the first two years after World War II, shipments rose from 12,-

360,000 bus. for the 1945-1946 fiscal year to 21,316,000 bus. for the 1946-1947 year.

Wheat Is a Weapon

Wheat became a strong weapon in the fight against Communism on the hunger-ridden continent of Europe, and boosted grain trade from 36,184,036 bushels in the 1947-1948 fiscal year to 57,480,621 in 1948-1949.

At the same time that the grain movement showed such sharp gains, improvements to speed shipments were being made at the elevator.

New grain car dumpers to cut the unloading time of rail cars in less than half were installed. These Link-Belt dumpers which tip and turn 50-foot box cars as easily as if they were toys unload 150 cars per day.

A new grain drier to facilitate handling of high moisture content grain was added. The elevator got a new roof.

Today a day seldom passes that lines of rail cars can't be seen waiting their turn to move into the elevator to empty their contents.

Almost as often one or two ships can be seen receiving 80,000 bushels of grain per hour from the automatic loading spouts.

The grain elevator does not stand still on records. It begins its 26th year determined to topple as many records—if not more—than it has in the past.

Statistics

Summarizing the port's activities in the grain end, it is estimated that



Grain

AUGUST 1951

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MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION**

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in the quarter-century enough grain has been shipped to stretch around the world six times! In terms of quantity, it's nearly 300,000,000 bus.

Laid down, like a highway—or translated into feet and then miles, the grain moving from the port would encircle the globe a half dozen times at the equator.

There have been two superintendents in the 25 years that it has been in operation. The present superintendent was an employee at the time that the elevator opened.

W. L. Fellrath who heads the port's grain office now was an assistant superintendent in 1926. He became superintendent in 1941. George S. Colby was the first superintendent, serving from 1926 to 1941.

Mr. Fellrath came to Houston from New Orleans where he had worked with the Illinois Central Railroad Elevator and later the Public Grain Elevator there.

D. E. Young now serves as assistant superintendent. J. E. Cherry is chief clerk.

Grain Conditioning by Radio Waves

SPEAKING at the annual meeting of the Amer. Soc. of Agric. Engineers in Houston, F. T. Wratten, a USDA engineer, told about dielectric heating (radio frequency) to put grain in good condition.

It is his firm belief that dielectric heating may before long be useful in drying farm produce to safe storage moisture content because it provides a method of increasing temperatures rapidly and uniformly. He sees further possibilities of radio frequency heating, in its effect on bacteria, mold spores, nematodes, insects and enzymes—all present-day storage problems.

Dielectric heating results when radio-frequency energy provided through a heating circuit is changed to heat energy in each grain or kernel. As the radio waves oscillate in the grain to be dried, they create friction in the molecules of the grain. This results in heating.

Advantage of this type of drying or conditioning over ordinary forced hot air drying, he said, is that heating is uniform throughout each grain or kernel, rather than mainly on the surface. Thus moisture is forced from the grain, to be carried away by forced-air currents, rather than being drawn from it as in ordinary drying with forced hot-air.

In co-operative rice drying research in Louisiana, Mr. Wratten found that satisfactory dielectric drying depended on both temperature and humidity.

For instance, when the relative humidity of air being forced through the drying grain was less than 50%, temperature of the rice had to be kept under 100° F. to prevent damage to its milling quality. When the forced air had a relative humidity between 50 and 70%, temperatures had to be below 105°.

The results during the past year indicate that short periods of drying

with dielectric, followed by a day or longer conditioning period of grain held in storage, produced the best rice drying rates.

Specifically, 10-min. applications of heat produced greater drying than longer heating periods, regardless of the length of conditioning-storage time following heating; and a 24-hr. conditioning period produced greater drying rates than shorter conditioning periods, regardless of the length of heat application.

In all experiments heat from 100 to 120° F. was provided through a heating circuit carrying an electric frequency of 27 megacycles.

Preliminary studies with radio frequency to kill nematodes in rice provided no conclusive results, but indicated some possibilities of radio frequency, high voltage control of these damaging pests.

Mr. Wratten also told about work of a colleague, Leo Soderholm, who is testing the effect of radio frequency in drying alfalfa hay, corn, and wheat.

Dielectric drying of alfalfa hay from 80% moisture content to safe storage content was achieved at a fast rate, but the use of this type of drying would be limited by the cost of drying, being practical only if speed of drying were important, the speaker observed.

Carotene content of the dielectric dried hay was higher initially than normally dried hay, but loss of carotene after six months seemed to be about the same. With shelled corn, kernel temperature above 110° F. generally damaged germination. One livestock feeding test showed the dielectric drying of corn had little effect of feed quality.

Experiments with wheat indicated that moisture could be removed at a fairly fast rate (from 14 to 4% moisture in 1 min.) but the temperature was damaging to germination and baking and milling properties.

Planning Plant Protection in War Time

OUR first problem in warfare is the protection of industrial plants and other restricted areas from possible sabotage and espionage. Enemy saboteurs can cause as much destruction in the United States as the dropping of an atom bomb. That's why our military leaders urge that American industry be ready to combat espionage, sabotage, and attack from any quarter at any time. That's why management must start planning now, if a start hasn't already been made.

Current events indicate that we are approaching World War III before we have declared World War II ended. Wars, revolutions, insurrections, and rebellions are breaking out all around us. Why? What do our enemies seek from us?

Not our Rocky Mountains, not the playgrounds of our big cities, not the Statue of Liberty. They want our substance, and they want to destroy the freedom, the liberty, and the initiative that we have built up since we were a pioneerland.

Balance of Power Wanted

While we have been disbanding the military machine that won World War II and destroyed part of our substance along with it for what we call a better way of life, our enemies have been continuing to build a war machine with one thought in mind—to get control of the balance of power of the world. However, in order to attain such power, they think that they must get us, America, out of the way first. They have been hatching such a plan for a long, long time.

Birth of Communism

I saw the birth of Communism in 1919 when I was stationed in Vladivostok as fleet intelligence officer of our Navy's Asiatic fleet. I went to bed on my ship one night when life ashore appeared to be no different from life there on any other night. While I slept peacefully there was mass murder in Vladivostok—and overthrow of the established government.

When I awakened the day appeared just like any other day. But during the night 135 prominent citizens of Vladivostok, all of them strong Anti-Communists, had been seized in their homes at gunpoint. They had been executed and crucified on trees within a radius of 30 miles.

By FRANK V. MARTINEK
Chairman, Plant Protection Committee, Chicago Civil Defense Corps



During the night the Communists had taken over control of the police and fire departments. They had seized control of the newspapers and the transportation and communication systems. *Their carefully planned violence* had put their party in control.

Destruction Blueprint Ready

I am not an alarmist nor am I talking through my hat when I say to you that the blueprint for the destruction of America has been readied just as it was readied in Russia more than 30 years ago. I do not think the enemies of our American way of doing things are ready to strike openly now or in the immediate future; but they will do so with sudden fury and according to plan when they have the power and materials necessary to defeat us.

We should all be thankful that they are not yet sufficiently strong to make the attempt, for it gives us the opportunity to *prepare our defenses* and organize ourselves to do what we must for the *protection of our lives and properties*.

I am sure that you will agree that, if high-speed enemy planes were to break through our radar screens and military barriers today, a city like Chicago would be without adequate defense. Every one of our citizens would be under attack.

Should today's inflammable international situation suddenly erupt into open conflict, the burden of protecting the home front would rest largely upon *each one* of us. No one would be immune from attack.

A Great City Bombed

At a recent critique attended by more than 1,200 men from all parts of the world, a study was made of a hypothetical atom bombing of Chicago. The results of this study proved that our cities are *vulnerable to attack*, not only by atom bombs but by any kind of bomb. We can be victims of A B C warfare—atomic, bacteriological, and chemical assault.

From this study in Chicago we learned that bombing and fifth column activities could be brought to our doorstep and that these forms of warfare could halt industrial produc-

tion and destroy production facilities in our industrial areas.

On the gray, damp morning of Sept. 18, 1950, the first screaming bomb hurtled down on Chicago's North Side. At 2,500 feet the atomic projectile burst, scattering death and devastation over a wide area. It was 6.25 a.m. A few seconds later another A-bomb struck the far South Side. Twelve hours later a third bomb exploded close to the downtown Loop.

More than a quarter of a million Chicago citizens were killed or injured. More than 78 square miles of the city were damaged.

Of Chicago's 12,000 industrial plants, 55 were wiped off the map, 176 were damaged beyond repair, 645 incurred major damage, and 1,984 sustained minor damage.

But who knew when the next blow would come? Who knew where it would strike? Who knew what terror the waiting saboteurs would not unleash? Who knew? Nobody!

There was no roar, no mushrooming cloud of smoke, no panic or terror that September morning. Most people didn't know the city had been "bombed."

It had all happened on paper.

It was an experiment conducted by Chicago's Civil Defense Committee to see what would happen, in theory, and to determine what steps to take in the event of such a real life tragedy.

The attack that morning did not concern only Chicago. Officials from all over the country were on hand to observe. Cities and towns and even small country hamlets everywhere had a stake in the lessons that were being learned.

Could it happen? Could it *really* happen here? It never has happened. Why talk about it now?

Look At The Map

To answer that question, sit down at a drafting board with a large map of the world spread out in front of you. Take a pair of calipers in your hand, stick the sharp point in any of many places in Siberia where a hidden air base conceivably might be located. Then fan out the calipers and swing them in a long arc. Over the top of the world. Down past Alaska and Canada. There! The United States! Target!

Measure the distance on your scale—3,500 miles from a possible Siberian air field to Chicago. About the same

distance to Detroit, New York, Schenectady and other important American cities.

Take the whole upper central part of the United States. Here—in this area—about 80% of all war goods were produced for World War II. Here in the heart of America. All of it is within bomber range of Russia.

Here, carefully entrenched in vital industries, are thousands of known Communists, ready to carry out carefully laid blueprints of destruction.

Here are oil and food, steel mills and manufacturing facilities—the most vital elements for fighting a war. Here is the target!

Could it happen? Will it happen? The answer to the first question is definitely yes. No one knows the answer to the second one—yet.

Psychological Effect: Fear, Confusion

None of us knows for sure how great is the destructive power of the atom bomb; but, from the best information available to us, we know that it is a bomb with a greater destructive potential than were the block busters of the last war.

However, in my opinion, far greater than the destructive power of the bomb itself is its psychological effect. Our greatest fear is fear itself—fear of the unknown, fear for our personal safety and that of our families. Except for the military services, our people are unprepared for any kind of military attack upon us, and they are largely misinformed about the effects of atom bombing.

You and I have heard people say that if war comes, they are going to jump into their cars and go to hide away in the country or to their summer cottages. Such action would be rank desertion from duty. An exodus from the city would add to existing confusion and cause more loss of life. Furthermore, such confusion would reduce our power of resistance.

There must be no exodus from the cities, even if our military forces need to resort to road blocks manned by machine guns to prevent such exodus. Everyone who survives 60 minutes after the blast, and is uninjured, will be needed for rescue work and reconstruction.

Inform and Teach the Public

Our people must be taught, through the press and other media, that the place where they have survived is to be regarded as safe because of the very fact that they have survived there. They must be cautioned to remain there until they are advised—by radio or signal—to leave.

The atom bomb is no miracle weapon and neither is it a quick way to victory. Fear of it can terrorize the home front and destroy our morale so that production activities will be seriously affected.

The public at large should have a fair appraisal of what to expect if America is attacked. Instead of scare headlines depicting desolation and utter ruin, newspapers and government agencies should furnish facts without exaggeration or depreciation of the effects of modern war.

Beware of Sabotage

Just as we find no city or state is properly prepared to withstand the attack of an atom bomb, so do we feel that, under present conditions, we are not prepared to protect ourselves against the saboteur.

It is about attacks from the saboteur, about attacks from within, rather than open attacks from planes and bombs, that I want to speak to you particularly today. Preparation for defense against such attack is the tremendous task that is the subject I want to discuss in more detail.

Saboteurs do their nefarious work in two ways, on foreign and domestic soil:

1. By mechanical methods.
2. By psychological means.

Mechanical Sabotage

Their targets in mechanical sabotage are:

- a. Vital material resources.
- b. Communications facilities.
- c. Transportation facilities.
- d. Industrial facilities.
- e. Food and drinking water through contamination and pollution.
- f. Plants manufacturing war material.
- g. MANPOWER AND WOMAN-POWER.

Psychological Sabotage

Saboteurs achieve their psychological aims in the following ways:

- a. Undermining morale and creating dissension in order to weaken or destroy the spirit of those responsible for the free flow of supplies to military units in time of war or national emergency.
- b. Warping public opinion.
- c. Fomenting fear, doubt, and worry.
- d. Creating disunity.
- e. Making unsuspecting persons unwittingly the instruments of enemy operations.
- f. Causing unrest and consequent loss of man hours.
- g. Spreading propaganda—false and traitorous rumors.

Foreign and Domestic Operations

Saboteurs, engaged in their own specialized kind of internal warfare, mechanical and psychological, carry on their undercover work continually at home and abroad. In other words, their field of operations is both domestic and foreign, some of it unorganized, but most of it highly organized.

Espionage

Definition:

What is espionage? Briefly, it is:



NEW OFFICERS OF CHICAGO SOGES CHAPTER

At a recent meeting the above were named officers of Chicago Chapter for the coming year. Front row (left to right): Secretary Lou Gillan, Corn Products Refining Co.; President Dale E. Wilson, Northwestern Malt & Grain Co.; Vice-President Ken Cochran, NYC Elevator, Whiting, Ind. Back row: Director Harry Ewert, Asst. Weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade; Past Pres. Lloyd Forsell, Albert Schwill & Co.; Director W. R. Appleman, Burrows Equipment Co.; Evanston, Ill.; National Secretary Dean M. Clark, Chicago.

- a. Unlawful obtaining or transmitting of defense or war information.
- b. Unlawful disclosure of information affecting national defense.
- c. Photographing or sketching defense installations or equipment.

Spy Activities

Intensive effort should be made to prevent infiltration of spies into plants. Members of the managerial staffs of industrial organizations must be alerted to the ways in which spies conduct their operations, such as:

- a. Obtaining admission as privileged visitors or inspectors, through impersonations, and through other fraudulent means.
- b. Purchasing information from employees.
- c. Stealing or purchasing plans, specifications, and other confidential documents.

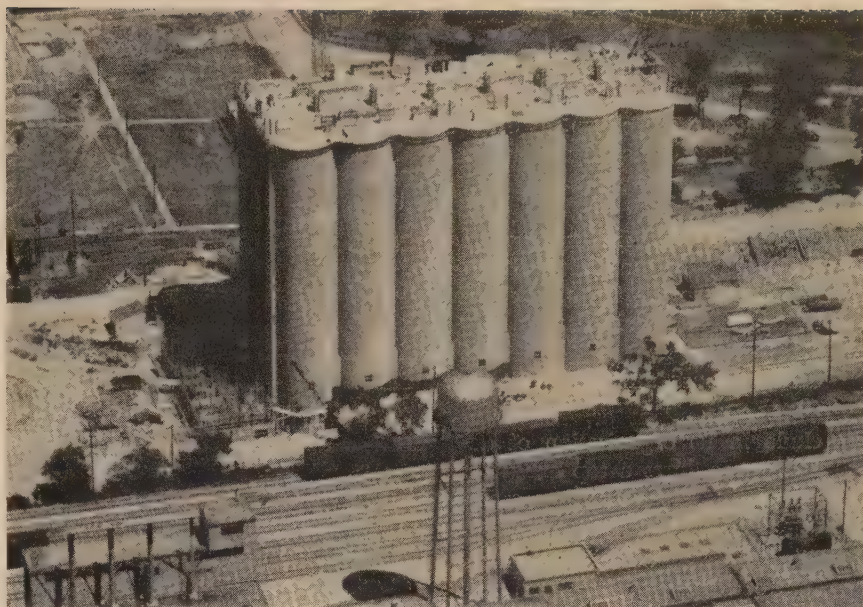
I speak as a representative of business and industry. And as such I realize that American businessmen, whose interests are concentrated on production rather than on destruction, learn little from the history of war.

In World War II America did a magnificent job of production. Every enemy and every potential enemy of our country knows the might of American industry from the record of World War II. And because wars are fought upon industrial fronts as well as upon battlefields, we know that manufacturing areas would be the prime and initial target of an enemy.

If there is any among you who has the mistaken idea that **it can't happen here**, let me remind him that increased speed of transport and power of destruction have made every spot in this world vulnerable to swift attack and even to annihilation.

While public attention has been focused on the destructive powers of the atom bomb, one of my chief purposes in being here is to caution you about the thousands of atom bombs wearing pants, roaming the byways and highways of our country. They are terrorists specially trained in the university of terrorism—sabotage and espionage. By the flipping of a valve, the pressing of a buzzer, or the setting off of an incendiary bomb they can do immeasurable destruction to stop or cripple the flow of material on the supply line. They are cunningly aware of how to touch the vital spot of a plant directly. They do not engage in guess work. Neither can we.

We must protect our plants by planning—by planning measures that will minimize the effect of enemy action. Our job is to protect life and



Nearing completion is this new elevator which will store barley for the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. The size is 500 ft. long by 100 ft. wide. Height of bins is 137 ft. Capacity is 3,500,000 bus. It will be put into operation in early fall.

property against successful enemy attacks on manufacturing areas and to restore the facilities to normal or near normal operations speedily and efficiently.

Chicago Plan: A Printed Guide

The Plant Protection Committee of the Chicago Civil Defense Corps has laid out a general plan for the protection of Chicago, its industries, and its people. It has prepared, and it is now distributing, a plant protection guide, which recommends the organization of protection and security forces to combat sabotage, espionage, and subversive activities throughout the city.

The first part of the printed guide concerns **pre-bombing** protective measures principally. It recommends loyalty checks, issuance of personal identification, rigid supervision of all employees and visitors, fencing, lighting, screening, and flood-lighting restricted areas to prevent unauthorized persons or enemy agents from entering or damaging the plant and its facilities.

To be effective, protective lighting should:

1. Discourage or deter attempts at entry by intruders.
2. Make detection certain should entry be effected.
3. Provide adequate illumination.
4. Avoid glare in the eyes of the guard.
5. Provide complete reliability.
6. Provide circuits and switches for patterned or complete, rapid blackouts.

The second part of the Chicago Civil Defense printed guide covers

action to be taken *during* and *after* a hostile attack on our city.

According to Chicago's planned defense program, immediately after an all-clear signal is sounded, organized forces should be called upon to fight fires; rescue and aid the injured; recover, identify and bury the dead; monitor areas for radioactivity; prevent looting and vandalism; provide housing, feeding centers, and hospitalization; clear away rubble and salvage machinery and equipment; restore sewerage, water, electric power and communication systems; and begin the process of rebuilding.

Present police, fire, government, municipal and private service organizations must be augmented with volunteers well trained in the duties they will be called upon to perform. Our plan recommends that the training and assignment for duties to be performed be done **now**, for once a city is attacked it is too late to start.

I am not trying to frighten anyone. But I am facing this great national problem of defense as a realist who knows that the danger is great. *Saying* that we are in danger does not prove it so; but, from all information available to us and from the evidence surrounding us, we *know* that our country and cities are in *greater danger than ever before*.

To prepare defenses against the effects of bombing and to prevent sabotage by the hard-hearted Reds and soft-headed Pinks who have infiltrated into our midst is a tremendous task. But I know that the American people are equal to it. We must take whatever steps are necessary **now** to prevent treachery from with-

in and to prepare to hold the line against every traitor.

Action!

I have stated the problem, its cause and effect. The following are the remedies as I see them:

1. That *immediately* the top management of **every** industrial plant and facility in the United States be alerted to the fact that every industrial unit is in danger.
2. That *steps be taken* to organize defense procedures **at once**.
3. That *every* plant or facility include in its organization of defense procedures a top executive committee on sabotage, espionage, and subversive activities.
4. That there be organized a plant control center, with a plant protection officer in charge, to serve as a clearing house for gathering, classifying, collating, and evaluating information from all sources within and outside the company or factory. In this clearing house should be kept centralized files of all information covering defense plans, plant protection, and security, sabotage, espionage, and subversive activities. The plant protection officer and members of his staff should maintain liaison and co-operative contact with the Army, Air Force, Naval and A.E.C. intelligence units; the F. B. I.; municipal, state, and national defense agencies; and other enforcement units in the state.
5. That volunteer groups be organized and trained in such activities as rescue, first aid, radiological monitoring, and other activities.—*Before the Clinic on Protective Lighting for Industrial Plants, Chicago.*

BIRTHDAYS

On GRAIN'S list are the following birthdays for this month. Our list can and should be much longer. Help us out by sending in your birth date and those of your friends and associates. Meanwhile, let us extend birthday greetings and all good wishes to:

Aug. 12—Tudor Wilder, Wilder Grain Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Aug. 12—Ted Musser, Penn R. R. Elevator, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 13—James O. Burns, Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Buffalo

Aug. 21—Harry T. McKay, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Chicago

Aug. 26—C. Wallace Clark, Anheuser Busch, Inc., Springfield, Mo.

1951 SOGES Safety Contest

FIRST 6-MONTH PERIOD

CODE NO.	MAN HOURS WORKED	NUMBER OF LOST TIME ACCIDENTS	NUMBER OF LOST TIME DAYS	FREQUENCY RATE	RATE SEVERITY
CLASS "A" — 250,000 hours or over					
C-2	423,419	3	55	7.008	0.01
K-26	341,138	3	36	8.07	0.10
C-23	255,123	5	19	19.05	0.07
X-71	257,475	13	178	50.40	0.60
CLASS "B" — 100,000 to 249,999 hours					
C-105	133,247	0	0	0	0
F-20	103,358	6	45	58.005	0.403
CLASS "C" — 99,999 to 60,000 hours					
K-136	78,511	0	0	0	0
X-79	90,608	2	12	22.0	0.01
S-49	76,587	3	36	39.10	0.40
CLASS "D" — 30,000 to 59,999 hours					
D-22	50,137	0	0	0	0
D-3	45,918	0	0	0	0
W-64	39,944	0	0	0	0
X-122	38,584	0	0	0	0
O-84	37,358	0	0	0	0
C-146	31,320	0	0	0	0
X-99	40,922	1	4	24.04	0.09
C-147	36,091	1	18	27.07	0.409
X-119	34,278	1	24	29.01	0.61
W-63	43,909	2	6	45.05	0.103
CLASS "E" — 30,000 hours or under					
P-14	29,010	0	0	0	0
K-165	28,986	0	0	0	0
C-156	24,998	0	0	0	0
K-158	21,869	0	0	0	0
O-57	20,212	0	0	0	0
X-123	19,303	0	0	0	0
M-41	18,139	0	0	0	0
M-37	17,740	0	0	0	0
X-92	15,810	0	0	0	0
X-120	15,584	0	0	0	0
X-148	15,350	0	0	0	0
K-157	13,912	0	0	0	0
M-39	13,882	0	0	0	0
M-40	13,011	0	0	0	0
K-124	11,440	0	0	0	0
M-42	11,317	0	0	0	0
M-25	10,943	0	0	0	0
X-81	7,176	0	0	0	0
M-36	7,163	0	0	0	0
K-125	6,997	0	0	0	0
M-38	5,888	0	0	0	0
O-133	5,760	0	0	0	0
X-163	4,313	0	0	0	0
C-162	24,187	1	4	41.03	0.10
M-154	22,168	1	60	45.01	2.06
X-153	19,806	1	42	56.004	2.01

Accident Costs Are Increasing

Suppose that you are operating a small plant and have only a few minor injuries in the course of the year. You may have been told that your frequency rate is rather high but you feel that such is to be expected with small total man-hours and console yourself with the thought that actual accident expenses are low. Therefore, you would be very much surprised to find that five minor accidents cost \$495 in 1945 and five similar accidents cost \$725 in 1950.

The average compensation payment for temporary disability cases in one state (Wisconsin) received from \$62.00 in 1945 to \$88 in 1950; and medical aid costs increased from \$37.00 to \$61.00.

This is just another argument for improving our record. Your auditor should know that indirect costs of an accident (not shown on the books) is almost four times these figures.

About this time, you may say: But, we are covered by insurance. True

enough — but it didn't take long for the insurance companies to raise their rates to cover rising claim costs. You just can't win in the battle of accidents except by eliminating every possible accident cause and keeping the men sold on the value of accident prevention.

Including rising costs, 1950 accident cases in Wisconsin averaged \$376 for total benefits. The total amount paid was \$9,456,267 — the highest ever paid in spite of a decrease of 19% in the number of claims from the peak year — 1946.

NSC FOOD SECTION PROGRAM

Following is the tentative program just announced for the Food Section of the National Safety Congress, which will meet in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Oct. 8-12. It is probable that with only minor changes, this program will stand.

Monday, Oct. 8

8:00 a.m.—10:00 a.m.—Executive Committee Meeting. Bungalow, Morrison Hotel.

Tuesday, Oct. 9

9:00 a.m.—Informal Joint Meetings, Brewers and Distillers Divisions, Bungalow, Morrison Hotel. Subject: "Permanent Partial Dis-

abilities"—Gene Miller, Statistician, National Safety Council.

2:00 p.m.—Opening Remarks: H. T. Bond, General Chairman
Panel Discussion:

"Problems in Planning and Administering a Safety Program"

LeRoy Collins—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Discussion Leader

Roger Bear, Kroger Co.

N. E. Thiel, Southern Dairies, Inc.

Joseph Prabulos, National Distillers

Gregg Meyers, Blatz Brewing Co.

6:30 p.m.—Food Section Annual Buffet Supper

Presentation of Food Section Award for Outstanding Service to the Section

Exhibit of Visual Aids

Bungalow, Morrison Hotel

Wednesday, Oct. 10

9:00 a.m.—Informal meeting, U. S. Brewers Foundation Safety Advisory Committee — Bungalow, Morrison Hotel (All brewery delegates cordially welcome)

9:00 a.m. — Informal meeting, Dairy Products Division, Bungalow, Morrison Hotel

12:30 p.m.—Luncheon

Presiding: Burton H. May, Vice-Chairman, Food Section

Speaker: Len Walters, Research Engineer, Employers Mutual Insurance Company

2:00 p.m.—Round Table Discussions

I.—Grain Handling & Processing Division

II.—Canners & Grocers Division

III.—Dairy Products Division

IV.—Distillers Division

V.—Brewers Division

VI.—Confectioners Division (detailed program will be announced later)

VII.—Farm & Agricultural Operations Division

VIII.—Miscellaneous Divisions

Thursday, Oct. 11

2:00 p.m. — Presiding, Gordon Morrison

"Air Contamination and Control" Speakers: Dr. Leonard S. Schuman, Director, Division of Preventive Medicine, Illinois State Department of Health

"Mechanical Means of Air Contamination Control," John H. Kane, Chief Engineer, American Air Filter Company

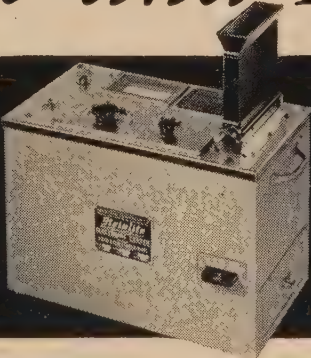
3:00 p.m.—Election of Officers

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Greater than ever...

Steinlite

MOISTURE TESTER

New and Improved



... Greater in Accuracy
... in Utility ... in Efficiency
... in Convenience

Here's the new Steinlite Model 400-G Electronic Moisture Tester, completely redesigned to combine valuable *new* advancements and time-tested features of previous models.

Moisture is an important profit factor in your business— in buying and selling, in processing and storing. You can make an *accurate* test in one minute without destroying the sample. A Steinlite instantly gives you the true moisture content of a wide variety of free-flowing materials. Charts have already been prepared for more than 200 products.

This new Model 400-G Steinlite covers a broader moisture range than former models—quickly registers as low as 1½% on peanuts and up to 50% on high moisture corn. A dial thermometer, built into the instru-

ment, makes temperature adjustments easier. Charts are calculated to check with government inspection points. Test pads are available to check the electrical accuracy of the machine.

The reliable, economical, constantly improved Steinlite is the result of 20 years of continuous research. For 39 years, Seedburo has provided the most highly developed moisture testing service in America.

Inquire about the trade-in allowance on your present Steinlite Moisture Tester.

SEEDBURO
CHICAGO

Seedburo
Equipment Company
726 Converse Bldg.,
Chicago 6, Ill.

SAFETY TAKES TEAMWORK

From winning a sandlot ball game to winning a global war, teamwork is the secret of success. In safety, too, good teamwork guarantees success of the safety program.

The goal of any safety program is your personal safety. If you are able to work and live to enjoy each day, without suffering from accidental injury, your plant's safety team is a success.

Let's take a look at the members on your safety team and the position each one plays in the safety game.

The Plant Manager: He knows the results of the safety program are closely tied in with all phases of good plant operation. Safe working conditions are important to the welfare of all employees. Efficient operation is dependent on the number of accidents in a plant—accidents that curtail production and increase insurance costs. The plant manager appoints a safety coordinator and safety committee to carry out the safety program. He approves the changes necessary to insure safe working conditions in his plant. He watches his plant frequency and severity accident rate for possible weakness in the



"Who, Charlie? Oh, he's over here behind the barrels . . . working for Stalin."
(Amaizo Corn Ear)

safety program. The plant manager is safety manager on the safety team.

The Foreman: Under the foreman's supervision, every new employee learns to perform his duties safely. The foreman sees that the men under him work to avoid accidents involving themselves and fellow employees. He also arranges for correction of physical hazards in his department. The foreman is a key man.

The Safety Engineer: He is the

team member who works to spot unsafe conditions thus avoiding accidents before they happen. His suggestions, offered to eliminate safety hazards in your plant, may prevent a serious accident. Your safety team benefits by his routine inspections.

The Safety Coordinator: He really "swats the ball" on the safety team. To create and maintain interest in the safety program until every employee becomes safety conscious is a genuine challenge to every safety coordinator. By making use of safety contests, plant fliers, posters and safety meetings, he keeps safety uppermost in the minds of employees. The safety coordinator may be any one of the men in your plant.

The Safety Committee: Some of the safety coordinator's most active teammates are members of the safety committee. They assist him in suggesting new ideas to promote interest in safety. They make safety inspections to check every department for safe working conditions, making suggestions to eliminate safety hazards. They discuss accidents which have occurred in their plant and decide what action must be taken so those accidents won't happen again. It is the safety committee who carries the message of safety to all men

save time . . .
save money with

Ehrsam electric manlifts

Rapid inter-floor transportation reduces employee fatigue, cuts down accidents, saves the worker's energy for his job.

Tools and light repair parts can be carried to speed up repairs, cut down production loss from breakdowns.

Pictured is the electrically operated, all-steel cage manlift made in 300- and 500-pound capacities. Write today for information about EHRSAM hand and electrically operated manlifts or employee elevators.

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A
THE J. B. **EHRSAM** & SONS
MFG. CO.
ESTABLISHED 1872 ENTERPRISE, KANSAS, U.S.A.

PROTECT YOUR ELEVATOR

FROM EXCESSIVE MOISTURE AND GRAIN SPOilage...

When excessive moisture enters your elevator, grain spoilage follows quickly. Western Waterproofing Company's prompt protective and restorative action, however, checks water penetration at its source. Hundreds of elevator and processing plant owners have thus achieved 10% to 50% more insulation, less mold growth, slower temperature change, and dryer grain.

Specify Western Waterproofing Co. for:

- Concrete Restoration
- Pressure Application of Cement
- Mortar Joint Replacement
- Putting Joints in Movement

For folder "Maintenance and Restoration of Concrete Storage Tanks" write

WESTERN WATERPROOFING CO.

Engineers and Contractors
1223 SYNDICATE TRUST BLDG. ST. LOUIS 1, MO.
Branch Offices and Resident Engineers in Principal Cities

in the plant. Their effectiveness can usually be measured by the number of accidents the plant has.

You: The most important member on your safety team is you. Without your co-operation in working safely your team will lose. If you are injured because of an accident, the safety program is a failure. Don't you be the reason your team lost in the game of safety.—*The Grist* of International Milling Co.

WILL ATTACK FLOOD PROBLEM IN THREE RIVER VALLEYS

Acting Secy. of Agriculture Clarence J. McCormick announced on July 23 that the resources of the USDA have been organized on three fronts for an attack upon the flood disaster problems of the Kansas, Missouri, and Mississippi Valleys.

Assistant Secy. Knox T. Hutchinson outlined the Department's program before the Missouri Basin States Committee, an organization of the governors of the 10 states forming the basin, in Kansas City, Mo., on July 25.

"The Department's program," the Acting Secretary said, "is designed to

deal in three phases with the flood problems of the ravaged region—for the long run as well as the short. In each phase, we will work in co-operation with the Federal and State agencies engaged in treating similar aspects of the disaster.

"First, the Department will employ its resources in the immediate task of bringing flood relief to rural areas in accordance with a program already launched by the President.

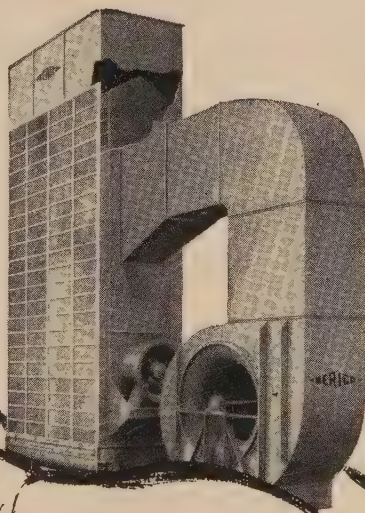
"Second, the Department will take part in a program for the rehabilitation of the economy of the region. Our activities will be concerned primarily with assisting farmers in restoring their operations to the vital task of producing food, feed, and fiber, to supply the Nation's domestic and defense requirements. The Department also will make available whatever assistance it can to the rehabilitation of the industries engaged in storing, processing, and distributing farm products.

"Third, the Department will accelerate its cooperative efforts to develop in the region a comprehensive program for the improvement of its water resources in which conservation is given an opportunity to add its genuine benefits to flood protection. Well-

designed programs for retarding flood waters and preventing erosion through land treatment are essential in designing balanced, economical and enduring plans for the water resources of the valleys drained by the Missouri, Mississippi, and their tributaries. It should be noted that the Department is already participating in the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee for the very purpose of bringing the region protection.

Under the disaster loan program, applications for assistance may be filed with County Farmers Home Administration offices serving the designated areas. To be eligible for a loan, a farmer must certify that he has suffered an unusually heavy loss from the disaster, and that he is unable to obtain credit from local or cooperative sources to continue in production. Loan funds may be used to pay normal operating costs to continue operations, to repair or replace buildings, equipment, and livestock. In no case will loans be made to refinance existing indebtedness of the farmer, and no assistance is available under this program to compensate farmers, directly or indirectly, for losses they may have suffered during the disaster.

Write, wire or phone TODAY for complete FREE Data Sheets on the Drier that Puts Profits in the Palm of your Hand!



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*puts profits in
the palm of your
hand...*

by giving you complete control of the moisture reduction in every run. Special screen columns permit use of **four times as much air** as other driers; free-flowing, they permit no lodging for combustible materials. Tremendous quantities of **low-temperature** air surrounding each and every grain kernel achieve maximum drying-quality with no loss of capacity (up to 1000 bushels per hour), and at lowest maintenance-operating cost. Many users report fuel costs **less than 1¢ per bushel!**

"The best Drier you can buy is the best buy"

and that's SHANZER BERICO! It's "all drier", dries grain to top market quality, cuts fuel costs... all of which adds up to **greatly increased profits** for SHANZER BERICO Owner-Operators.

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Designers and Manufacturers of
GRAIN DRIERS • MAX-CAPACITY ELEVATORS • CONVEYING MACHINERY

Ehrsam Opens Chicago and Fort Worth Offices

The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co. recently opened its Chicago and Fort Worth sales offices, with district sales engineers in charge.

Territory served by the Chicago office will be all of Illinois north of Springfield, Indiana north of Terre Haute, and Wisconsin south of a line north of Milwaukee and Madison. The Chicago office is in Room 923, 79 West Monroe St.

The Texas territory will include all of Texas except the Panhandle. The Texas office is in Room 311, Dan Waggoner Bldg., Fort Worth.

Chicago area representative is J. R. Rosenleaf, formerly chief engineer for the company. He started working for the firm in 1929 and has been doing engineering work all his life. Rosenleaf and his wife have already moved from Enterprise to Chicago.

The Ehrsam line of machinery was formerly handled in the Chicago area by The Faleide Engineering Co. That firm will continue to represent Ehrsam on a non-exclusive basis.

New Texas District sales representative is R. K. Yancey who has been with the firm since 1945. He was chief draftsman for the firm before his transfer to the sales department. Before taking a position with the Ehrsam company he did engineering



d-CON Company executives wind up plans for \$1 million ad appropriation on d-CON Rat and Mouse Eliminators to complete 1951 sales plans. Ads are being scheduled for appearance in "Life Magazine," "Saturday Evening Post," "Collier's," "Good Housekeeping" and other national magazines along with a large segment of the trade press. Big radio shows already contracted for

include top Saturday night shows in large metropolitan markets. Television shows are planned for Cincinnati, Dayton, Chicago, Minneapolis, the Quad Cities, Tulsa, Oklahoma City and other markets. In the picture above are d-CON Company executives (L. to R.): Jerry Garland, V.P. in Charge of Sales; Joe Abrams, Public Relations; Lee Ratner, President; Alvin Eicoff, Ad Manager.

work for Beech Aircraft Co., Wichita, Kan. and for the U. S. Air Force at Topeka, Kan.

Yancey had been living in Enterprise and handling sales in southern

Kansas, Oklahoma and northern Texas. He plans to move his family to Fort Worth soon.

The Wendler Co., Houston, formerly represented the Ehrsam company

FOOD PROCESSORS...MILLERS...
FEED MEN...DISTILLERS...
MALTSTERS AND OTHER
BULK MATERIAL PRODUCERS

IT'S FOR YOU

ELEVATE YOUR
FREE-FLOWING BULK
MATERIALS THE EFFICIENT, DUSTLESS,
CLEAN, QUIET, MODERN WAY WITH...

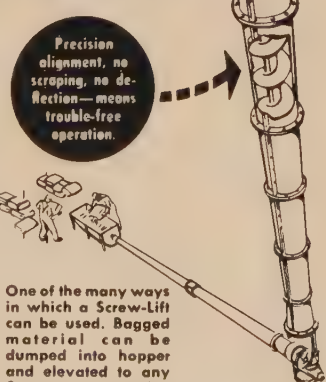
HAMMOND Screw-Lift

Imagine—elevating grain, flours, starch, dry chemicals, cotton, cotton seed, cork, cereals, peanuts and other granular, crushed or pulverized materials through a tube—efficiently and without contamination or exposure!

Screw-Lift is not just a screw conveyor operating vertically. It is a patented, foolproof means of taking material from a hopper, conveying it horizontally any distance, then elevating vertically and spouting to processing equipment or storage bins as desired.

Patented stabilizer bearings, placed at standard length intervals maintain perfect alignment. Patented construction at the junctions of the horizontal and vertical units eliminates possibility of choking.

You'll be amazed at what a Screw-Lift will accomplish in capacity delivered. Write us for complete details in Form No. M-500-2.



One of the many ways in which a Screw-Lift can be used. Bagged material can be dumped into hopper and elevated to any floor to processing machines or baggers.

Type "C" Screw-Lift with bottom drive. Types available in capacities of 75,300, 1,000 and 2,500 cu. ft. per hour—to suit your layout.

Car Load Grain Tables

This is a new edition of Clark's Carload Grain Tables extended to cover the largest cars.

Reduces pounds to bushels in 50 lb. breaks from 20,000 lbs. to 140,950 lbs. of 32 lb., 48 lb., 56 lb. and 60 lb. grains.

Pounds in red figures, bushels in black with marginal index.

Printed on linen ledger paper with keratol cover.

Price \$4.75, postage paid.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

Board of Trade Bldg.

Chicago 4, Ill.



in Texas. Wendler will continue as a representative of Ehrsam in the Houston area on a non-exclusive basis.

THE HONOR ROLL

The summer season has slowed up the membership campaign somewhat. Time now to get busy. Standing on Aug. 15 was:

Vincent Blum, Omaha	4
Jerry Lacy, Omaha	2
Earl Mahan, Council Bluffs	2
W. R. Appleman, Chicago	1
A. R. Bourdonnay, Ft. Worth	1
Donald Burke, Omaha	1
Vern Erickson, Spokane	1
Lloyd Forsell, Chicago	1
John Goetzing, Omaha	1
Harry Hanson, Chicago	1
Lewis Inks, Akron	1
A. W. Johnson, Seattle	1
Jack Kitching, Buffalo	1
R. K. Krebbs, Kansas City	1
John Mack, Buffalo	1
Lee McGlasson, Seattle	1
Edwin C. Murray, Oakland, Calif.	1
Ted Musser, Erie, Pa.	1
Kenneth Sacre, Minneapolis	1
Herbert Sales, Omaha	1
Dale Wilson, Chicago	1
Charles J. Winters, New Orleans	1
Total	27

USI TECHNICAL FIELD MAN

Appointment of Ernest H. Paisley as technical field representative of the northeastern region for the special products sales department of U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co. Division of National Distillers Products Corporation has been announced. Mr. Paisley joins USI as a specialist in vitamin B12, riboflavin and other fermentation feed products. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois, where he majored in animal husbandry.

V-BELT DRIVE MANUAL

The Rubber Manufacturers Assn., Inc. and the Multiple V-Belt Drive & Mechanical Power Transmission Assn. announce the completion and issuance on July 2 of a 16-page manual of recommended "Engineering Standards for Multiple V-Belt Drives", as developed and approved by the technical committees of both associations.

The associations expect that the new standards manual will be of material assistance to the thousands of users of Multiple V-Belt Drives. The data in the manual is based on the latest engineering opinion and research. The manual indicates the proper sheaves and belts to be used for the attainment of optimum efficiency and economy of the complete

drive in relation to the particular duty required.

The standards may be obtained at a cost of \$1.00 for two (2) copies from either the Multiple V-Belt Drive Association, 7 West Madison Street, Chicago 2, Illinois, or The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

CHICAGO HAS PORT DISTRICT

The Illinois Legislature in the session recently adjourned created by law a Chicago Regional Port District. It will cover the harbors and waterways on the South Side of Chicago.

The Port Authority will not have the power of taxation. The appro-

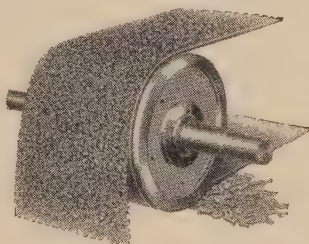
priation to finance its initial activities was limited to \$40,000 a year. This limitation will confine the work primarily to planning at first. It will also regulate, through the issuance of permits, the construction of wharves and other structures on the navigable waters in its jurisdiction.

Ultimately, it will have the power to own and construct water terminal facilities such as may be authorized by the General Assembly, and to collect rents and other charges for their use.

The district is to be administered by a board of seven nonsalaried members, four to be appointed by the governor and three by the mayor of Chicago.

Don't Take Chances ***with TRAMP IRON!***

With HOMER Permanent non-electric Magnetic Separators you eliminate any possibility of loss of magnetic protection due to Power Failures; Burn Outs; Atmospheric and Temperature Restrictions; Wet or Dry Locations, because HOMER Magnetic Separators are not affected by these elements. HOMER Magnetic Separators are available in the following types: Pulleys, Plates, Drums, Ducts and Portable Units and were designed especially to give unfailing magnetic protection to grain handling machinery.



PULLEY TYPE

Homer Magnetic Pulleys are GUARANTEED to give complete magnetic protection when ordered and installed for specific uses. Homer Magnetic Pulleys are available in standard diameters of 12", 15", 18", 20", 24" and 30", with belt widths ranging from 4" to 60". Ruggedly constructed, Homer Pulleys can be used at head end or as idlers in belt conveyor systems.

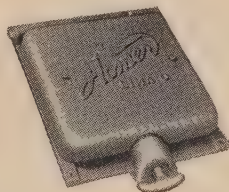
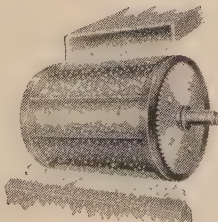


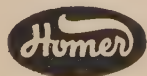
PLATE TYPE

Homer Plate Type Magnetic Separators are furnished in standard widths from 4" to 26", with single or triple air gaps as required. Two types are available: Hinged plate types for easy cleaning in restricted areas, or Hingeless plate types for open or easy to get at locations. Many special fabrications are available based on your own specifications.



DRUM TYPE

Homer Magnetic Drum Type Separators are furnished for the removal of tramp iron from fine or pulverized products, (grain, feed, food, etc.). Homer Drum Type Separators can be incorporated into chutes, hoppers, screw or belt conveying machinery and are furnished in standard diameters of 12" to 30", with face widths from 4" to 60".



The HOMER MANUFACTURING CO., Inc.

Dept. 106

LIMA, OHIO

Producers of Magnetic Separator Equipment Since 1923



THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

NOT long ago, there was a convention of blacksmiths held in Chicago. The meeting had a vast amount of publicity, probably because most people (including myself) thought that the art of blacksmithing was fast vanishing just as the automobile, the truck and the tractor are gradually eliminating the horse. Certainly the old "village smithy" which Longfellow wrote about is little in evidence today. One can drive many miles and not catch a glimpse of one.

It was surprising, therefore, to learn that there was an active association devoted to this ancient calling. More surprising was the statement that there are about 6,000 blacksmiths remaining in the country. This may be true because horses must still be shod and somewhere there must be men to do the work.

I do not propose to quarrel with this estimate or to question its accuracy. However, I must take exception to the claim made by one of the association's officers. Said he (if he was quoted correctly): "Blacksmithing is the oldest trade in history. The most ancient races had horses and most certainly there had to be artisans to make and fit horseshoes, also make metal tools. We can lay claim to being the earliest industry."

No one blames this official for taking all the credit that he may—but since his claim is so sweeping it is only fair to ask him for proof. There is nothing in the early written records, so far as I can determine, to substantiate it.

We in the grain business are particularly sensitive to claims of this kind that threaten our own preroga-

tives. It is our belief that no trade or vocation antedates that of agriculture. Since grain was an intimate part of agriculture, and some primitive form of grain processing surely followed quickly, we have a right to dispute any rash assertions that seek to deprive us of pride in the antiquity of grain growing, grain storage and grain processing.

According to the Bible, the first man to grow grain for food was Abel. He was the first grain producer and very likely the first grain processor just as his brother Cain was the first meat producer and the progenitor of our modern meat packers.

So we follow an ancient and honorable trade and are justly proud of it. We have a right to defend our record.

The original superintendent of elevators was Joseph, who saved Egypt from famine by building great granaries and filling them with grain—virtually establishing the world's first grain corner. This point is thoroughly established not only by Biblical accounts but by early Roman historians.

As for grain grinding this was originally a hand process, but this was



"WITHOUT
Curves
WOULD I BE SO
POPULAR?"

We wouldn't know about
that lady. But we do
know, and for sure,

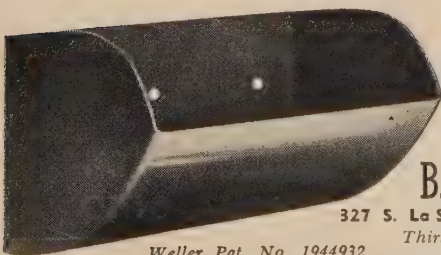
IT'S THE *Curve*
THAT Counts

in an elevator bucket. Fact of matter is, a Patented Logarithmic **Curve** design put the world famed high speed

CALUMET Super Capacity Elevator **CUP**

at the top of the elevator bucket popularity list.

Calumet's Logarithmic **Curve** design has **never** been successfully imitated. Its performance has **never** been duplicated.



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JOBBER

Or write for
capacity data

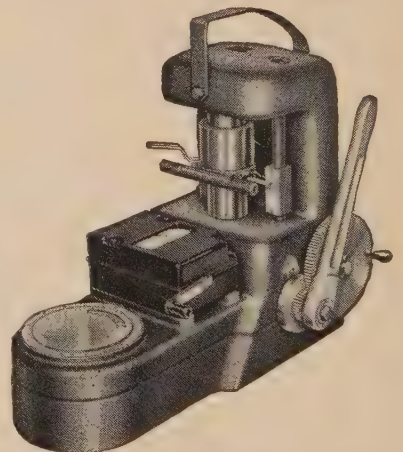
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- Operates by electricity, yet requires no electrical outlets or batteries.

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is the only moisture tester that gives you these advanced and highly desirable features.

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EQUIPMENT COMPANY**

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no great handicap since slaves were plentiful. One of the earliest narratives was about the blind Samson put to work grinding grain in a large stone mill.

There were of course no refinements either in process or equipment in those days. We do know from Roman writers that the meal ground was separated on horsehair sieves, and that the wealthy ate the fine product while the poor had to be content with the coarse meal.

We are interested in our ancient craft, because we have seen it advance from Garden of Eden days. Can the blacksmiths produce evidence that their industrial lineage goes back so far?

Primitive man was very ingenious. The stone implements of the early ages prove that. Just when they began to shift into metal tools is impossible to establish. Certainly iron was the first metal to be put to everyday use and there is no doubt that blacksmiths came to have quite a standing at a prehistoric date.

Tubal Cain is the first man mentioned as being a skilled artificer in metals. He is perhaps the most famous man that ironworkers of today can recall from the archaic past.

But after having laid down this definite challenge to the blacksmith guild that its members cannot claim the ancient origin of grain workers, it is only fair to say that the evolution of both industries is unparalleled. The creaky little forge of the old time blacksmith was the forerunner of our great iron and steel industries of today.

In the same manner the handling, storage and processing of grain have developed from small beginnings to huge structures, scientifically designed and built, efficiently operated, modernly equipped. More and more manual labor is being superseded by advanced mechanical methods.

This is our industry! We can all be proud of it and happy to have have a part in it—however small!

A QUAKER OATS DECADE

Development of the Quaker Oats Co. during the 1940's is graphically told in the July issue of its employee publication, *The Quaker*. The story is told through the activities and benefits of a company employee, the returns of a stockholder, the work of the company's neighbors and the uses that a customer makes of Quaker Oats products. A foreword states: "Quaker Oats began the '40's as a feed and cereal company—as it had

been for years. But by the end of 1950 face-changing brought these impressive results:

"The number of product lines were doubled from feeds and cereals to feeds, cereals, dog foods and chemicals. Chemicals have been produced since the 1920's but during the 1940's became a major product line.

"The number of plants jumped from 7 to 14.

"Annual net sales soared from \$59,000,000 to \$114,000,000.

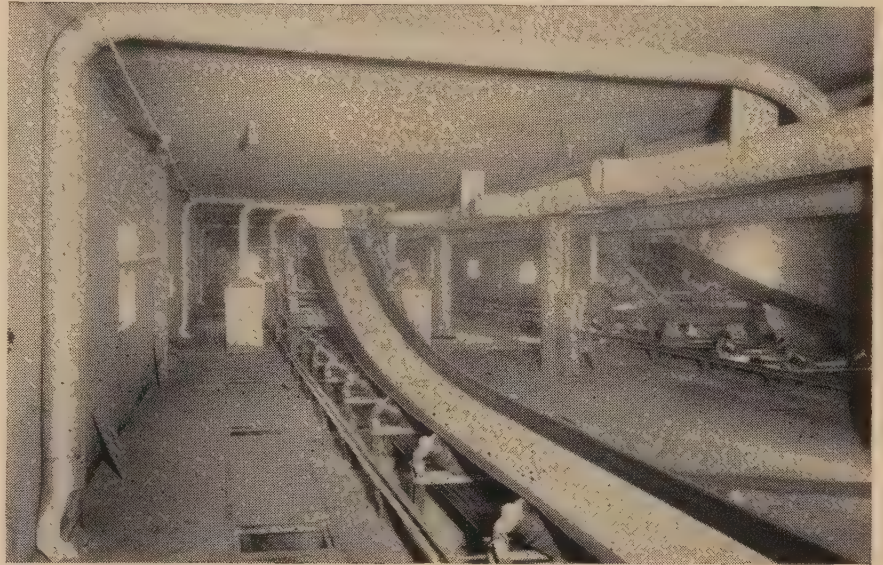
"These figures leave no doubt that Quaker Oats' 'Ten-Year Story' was

an important one, well worth telling. But figures alone fail to give the whole picture. The story can best be told by the people who benefited from the company's face changing."

"Nowadays the only people who can live like millionaires are the billionaires."—George Sawtelle.

"Armed with understanding and the economic facts of life, employees could be a mighty force in the struggle between American individualism and collectivism."—Wallace F. Bennett, NAM president.

Removes "DUST DANGER" by the CARLOAD!



Wiedenmann Dust Control installation for traveling tripper and floor sweeps at the Alton No. 2 Grain Elevator, East Bottoms, Kansas City, Mo.

This is part of a "job-engineered" Wiedenmann Dust Control System which collects 3,000 cu. ft. (1 carload) of dust every three weeks. The result is healthful, DUST-FREE air, where employees work *more efficiently* . . . explosion and fire risk is *minimized* . . . insurance premiums are *lowered* . . . dust accidents are fewer. You can't afford lurking dust hazards which constantly threaten your investment and sales . . . which cost you valuable dollars and wasted man hours. No matter how tough your dust problem is, Wiedenmann can build a dust control system to whip it . . . and make your plant a healthier, safer place to work. Act NOW . . . write Wiedenmann for a free survey, without obligation.

Write Us for a **FREE SURVEY!**



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FREE
BROCHURE

W. C. Wiedenmann & Son, Inc., Desk G-1
1820-24 Harrison Street
Kansas City, Missouri

Send my **FREE COPY** of Wiedenmann's brochure on Dust Control Systems at once!

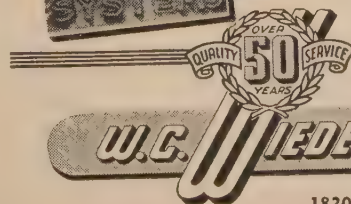
☐ Check if you are considering requesting our Free Survey.

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City and State _____

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WILL

Remove the more explosive fine dust from the leg by continuous gravity action

WILL

Release pent-up gases and flames in case of an explosion

WILL

Minimize the possibility of a secondary explosion by continuously venting gases

ROBERTSON Ventilation Engineers

WILL

Inspect your elevator and recommend proper sizes and number of ventilators to secure maximum protection at minimum expense.

Write Now for Details

H. H. ROBERTSON CO.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

Plants and People

TURNING TO KENOSHA

Clarence Turning, SOGES Safety Director, formerly with the Interstate Commerce Commission, Minneapolis, has accepted a position with the Kenosha (Wis.) Auto Transport Corporation, effective Aug. 1.

BILL GASSLER IS FOUNDER

We want to apologize to Bill Gassler of Norris Grain Co., Chicago for omitting his name from the Founders' list in the April issue of "GRAIN." Bill, with No. 45 should have been 9th on the list of founders, and is a past National President, having headed the Society in 1934-35.

SWIFT FEED MILL AT DES MOINES

A new mixed feed mill now under construction by Swift & Company at Des Moines will be completed and ready for operation Jan. 1, Mgr. C.

nutrition research scientists in their central laboratories, and also operates a research poultry farm at Clinton, Iowa.

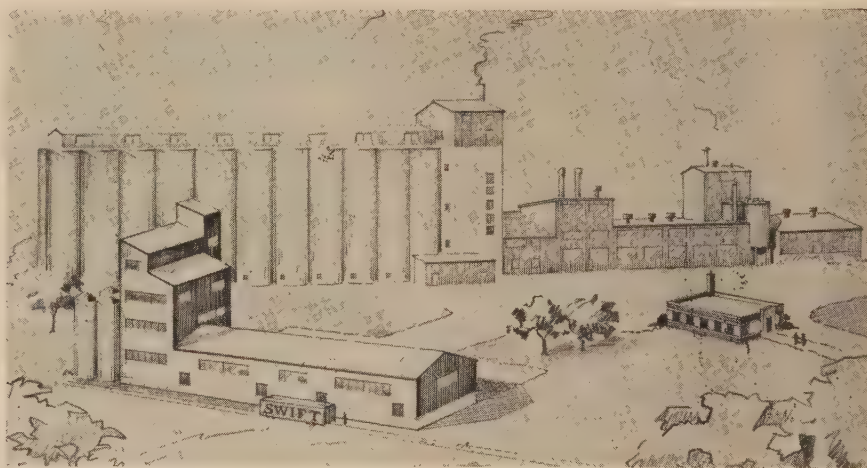
Because Iowa is a major producer of feed grains, the new mixed feed plant will emphasize the use of concentrates. This will make the most economical feed for Iowa livestock growers because it will enable farmers to use locally produced grain.

The new manufacturing unit will consist of a five-story mill building, a one-story warehouse and six steel storage tanks. Main buildings are being constructed of steel and transite.

SPEARS AT WICHITA FALLS

E. E. Kuphal, director of manufacture for the food division of General Mills, has announced the appointment of J. W. Speers as plant superintendent of the Wichita Falls, Texas, plant. He replaces Russ Robinson who has resigned from the company to go into a private business.

Speers joined General Mills at



Architect's drawing of new livestock and poultry feed mill now being built by Swift & Company at Des Moines. The mill (foreground) is located next to the company's soybean oil mill.

D. Whitaker, announces. The mill, located next to the Swift soybean plant, will process a varied line of livestock and poultry feed.

Construction of the feed mill in Des Moines is a part of Swift's increasing interest in better livestock nutrition, according to Mr. Whitaker.

"For many years Swift & Company has been buying livestock, dairy and poultry products and soybeans produced by Iowa farmers," he said. "We have been vitally interested in the efficient feeding of hogs, beef cattle, dairy herds and poultry. We selected Des Moines as the location for our feed mill because it is at the heart of Iowa's tremendous farm production."

The company maintains a staff of

Kansas City shortly after receiving his degree from Kansas State college in 1940. He has been serving as packing and loading superintendent at the Kansas City plant. The appointment became effective Aug. 1.

FROEDTERT ERECTING RESEARCH BUILDING

Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc. are starting construction of a laboratory and research building on the site of the old office building near 38th and Grant streets as part of the company's building and expansion program begun about 2 years ago.

The new laboratory and research building will match the new office building in design and will cost approximately \$150,000. One portion of

the building will be devoted entirely to brewing and malting research and analytical work in connection with malting processes, and the most modern laboratory and research facilities will be available. The building is expected to be completed in December.

ENLARGE KANSAS SOYBEAN PLANT

Soy Rich Products Inc., of Wichita, Kans. has awarded Chemical Plants Division of Blaw-Knox Company a contract to expand its soybean extraction plant from its present rated capacity of 75 tons per day to 150 tons per day. This plant is the pioneer Rotocel installation, originally built in 1948.

WINFIELD BEATS GUN

J. Bruce Winfield, Supt. CPR Elevator, Port McNicoll, Ont. and a SOGES Director sent in his dues just a day or so before the new rates went into effect. He writes: "Like the good Scotsman I am I'll get in ahead of the dues increase. A penny saved is a penny earned."

Concerning general conditions he says: "Business is improving a bit having now reached the point where we can call it fair."

VETERAN GRAIN MAN RETIRES

Retirement of George G. Barnum, veteran grain executive and vice president and general manager of the General Mills Duluth Elevator Division, was announced on Aug. 1. Victor E. Anderson, assistant manager of the Duluth elevator division, becomes general manager and senior local executive of the division.

Mr. Barnum was born in Duluth and was associated with the Barnum Grain Company for two generations before that concern was absorbed by General Mills 8 years ago.

EXPANDING ALPHA PROTEIN FACILITIES

The Glidden Company announces it will spend \$700,000 immediately to expand production of Alpha Protein, a soybean derivative which is claimed to be the most successful adhesive yet developed for making fiber boxes weatherproof. The new plant facilities will be an addition to the company's Soya Products Division plant in Chicago and will increase the Alpha Protein output 40%.

Alpha Protein, an exclusive Glidden development, is used not only in Glidden products such as Spred Satin, the synthetic rubber emulsion paint for building interiors, but also in wallpaper coatings, insulation board, rubber, felt base floor cover-

ings, leather, paper coatings for printing, paper sizing for writing paper and food wraps, and textile sizing. One of its more recent and more spectacular uses is in weatherproof fiber boxes.

ARTHUR BENSON DIES

A past-president of SOGES, Arthur C. Benson, passed away at his home in Texas City, Texas on July 10. He was a Founder-Member (No. 3) having joined the Society in August, 1930.

He had been in charge of Norris Grain Co. Elevator, Arrow Mills, Inc.

Elevator and Texas City Rwy. Elevator. He retired on Feb. 1, this year after having had a stroke.

SOYBEAN PLANT AT JACKSON

The Southland Cotton Oil Company of Paris, Texas, has awarded a contract to Chemical Plants Div. of Blaw-Knox Company to furnish a soybean extraction plant with a daily capacity of 150 tons for installation at Jackson, Miss.

The plant will be designed for immediate operation on soybeans and later adaptation to extraction of cottonseed as well as soybeans.



PROTECTION

by the cylinder!

No Other Fumigant Offers All These Larvacide^(R) Advantages

LARVACIDE

- Kills Larvae and Egg Life
- Cuts Accident Risk — Easy to Detect
- Easy to Apply by Your Own Men
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- Automatic Application Available
- Conveniently Packaged (1 lb. bottles to 180 lb. Cylinders)
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Ask the men who know from long experience that Larvacide offers a thorough control program for long range planning. They use it — with confidence — for spot Machinery Treatment — General Fumigation; Grain Fumigation — Rodent Control; Vaults — Box Car Fumigation — to protect flour en route — wherever pests are a problem.

Send for full information today. See for yourself how Larvacide can provide effective pest control PLUS big economies.

ISCO SPRAY — Outstanding as both residual and contact spray in food plants.

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Boston - Chicago - Cincinnati - Cleveland - Omaha - Philadelphia
San Francisco - Los Angeles

Subsidiary: E. S. BROWNING CO., Los Angeles - San Francisco.

This is the first order from the South for Blaw-Knox soybean or oilseed extraction equipment, and it calls for the use of the Rotocel.

F. MAYNARD LOSIE IS DEAD

SOGES lost an active worker and an enthusiastic booster when F. Maynard Losie died in Minneapolis the latter part of May. He was a past National Director and a past Chapter President. For a number of years he was Superintendent of the Calumet Elevator of Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis.

THORKILDSON RECALLED BY NAVY

Clyde Thorkildson, Superintendent of F. H. Peavey's Concrete Elevator, Minneapolis, and reserve officer in the U. S. Navy, has been recalled to service.

Paul Christensen writes "We had a nice letter from Mr. Thorkildson a few days ago. He could not give us his permanent address as yet but, when he wrote, he was somewhere in the Arctic Circle.

Axel Lee is now Acting Superintendent at the Concrete Elevator.

WORDS TO REMEMBER

As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference, is no democracy.

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

IN THE HOPPER

Why a Woman Buys Merchandise

1. Because the old man says she can't have it.
2. Because it makes her look thin.
3. Because she can afford it.
4. Because she can't afford it.
5. Because the neighbors can't afford it.
6. Because nobody else has it.
7. Because everybody else has it.
8. Because.

She coughed slightly, but the stranger ignored her. She shot him a flirtatious glance that proved plainly that she wanted to get acquainted, but he gave no answering sign. Finally a piece of dainty linen was wafted to the ground at his feet.

"Oh, I've dropped my handkerchief," she murmured softly.

The handsome stranger turned a cold and unresponsive eye upon her, "Madam," he said, "My weakness is liquor."

When two important industrialists met at their club the other day, one of them remarked to the other: "Well, John, I suppose that, now that your boy is graduating from college, he will be going to work in your factory."

"No, I'm afraid not," replied the other. "He said that he couldn't realize his life's ambition if he worked for me."

"And what is his life's ambition?" asked the first.



"Gwan, beat it! I'm working on glutamic acid."

(Gen. Mills — "Progress Through Research")

"To marry his wealthy employer's daughter," sighed the disillusioned father.

*I bought my girl some garters
At Woolworth's five and ten;
She gave them to her mother—
That's the last I'll see of them!*

A 10-year-old progressive pupil in a nearby school returned home one afternoon with his report card.

"What are your marks?" his Mother asked.

"I got 28 in Geography, 32 in arithmetic and 35 in spelling. But," and a proud smile swept over his face, "I got 95 in postwar planning."

Marine: "I thought you said your girl's legs were without equal."

Soldier: "No, I said they were without parallel."

Entering the house just as her husband put down the telephone, the wife said, "Whom were you talking to, dear?"

"Your mother called," he replied. "And how is she?"

Wearily he answered, "About the same—unfair to meddling."

"Quit shoving! Ain't you got no chivalry?"

"Heck no. I traded it in on a Plymouth."

Naval men are chuckling over the story told recently by Vice Admiral J. G. P. Vivian of the candidate entering for a naval examination who was required to give, on an official form, the names of two gentlemen who had known him for "not less than 3 years."

His reply was: "I have been in the Navy 14 years, and therefore I don't know any gentlemen."

Fire and Dust Proof Removable Section

ELEVATORS

ELEVATOR CASINGS

SPIRAL CONVEYORS AND BOXES

SPOUTING AND BLOW-PIPING

THE "MILWAUKEE" CYCLONE DUST COLLECTOR
COMPLETE ELEVATING AND CONVEYING SYSTEMS

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MILWAUKEE (14)

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MORE THAN 10,000 CONTRACTS FOR SPECIALIZED ERECTION COMPLETED IN 22 YEARS

THE INDUSTRIAL ERECTORS, INC.

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ENGINEERS AND ERECTORS OF MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT,
STRUCTURAL SUPPORTS, & PRODUCTION MACHINERY
CHICAGO (8) ILLINOIS

ALL PHONES: SEeley 3-1677

"What would you men do if you didn't have us women to sew your buttons on for you?"

"If it wasn't for women, we wouldn't need buttons."

Mother: "Well, Sally, what did you learn at Sunday School today?"

Sally: "Oh, about a cross-eyed bear named Gladly."

Mother: "Why, Sally, are you sure that's what the lesson was about?"

Sally: "Yes, m o m m y. We even learned a song—'Gladly the Cross I'd Bear'."

A woman phoned the bank to arrange for disposal of a \$1000 bond.

"Is it for redemption or conversion?" the banker asked.

Said she: "Am I talking to the County Trust Company or to the First Baptist Church?"

With his wife sick in bed, hubby — and pandemonium — reigned supreme in the kitchen. But the tea was missing. He looked high and low and finally called to his wife: "I can't find the tea, dear. Where do you keep it?"

"I don't know why you can't find it," came the peevish reply. "It's right in front, on the cupboard shelf, in a cocoa tin marked 'matches!'"

Some years ago, the Brown Hotel in Louisville adopted the custom of naming a room in the hotel for each winner of the Kentucky Derby. There is a Zev Room, a Gallant Fox Room, a Whirlaway Room, and so forth. But after the 1946 Derby, the management decided to abandon the practice. The winner that year was Assault.

A small boy, looking up from his book, said, "Dad, what is meant by diplomatic phraseology?"

His father replied, "Well, if you were to say to a homely girl, 'Your face would stop a clock,' that would be stupidity; but if you said to her, 'When I look into your eyes time stands still,' that would be diplomatic phraseology."

ERGOTY SCREENINGS

Watch top scalp or mill oat stream of your rye, barley, durum screenings for ergot. Send representative sample for an arbitration and offer.

UNIVERSAL LABORATORIES
DASSEL, MINNESOTA

CLASSIFIED

SITUATIONS WANTED

Man with 25 years experience in the grain and feed business. 18 years as manager. Would like position, preferably in Illinois. Am 46 years old and can furnish excellent references. Write Box W-7, Grain Magazine, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

Position as Grain Inspector, 25 years experience. Acquainted with elevator work and boat loading. Held USDA Inspectors' license for 10 years. References on request. Write Box W-5, Grain Magazine, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — Two new Vacuators purchased about a year ago but have never been used. A truck loading cyclone and extra spouting with each machine. Hercules gasoline motor on each. Box Y-1, Grain Magazine, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE — Large Anglo molasses mixer with 50 HP motor. One small Anglo molasses mixer. One large California pellet mill. One Haines molasses mixer. One Sizer Hi-Molasses pellet mill. Box Y-2, Grain Magazine, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE — 8-24 ft. lengths of 22 Gage metal pipe with elbows and steel flanges at \$2.00 per ft. Box Y-3, Grain Magazine, Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

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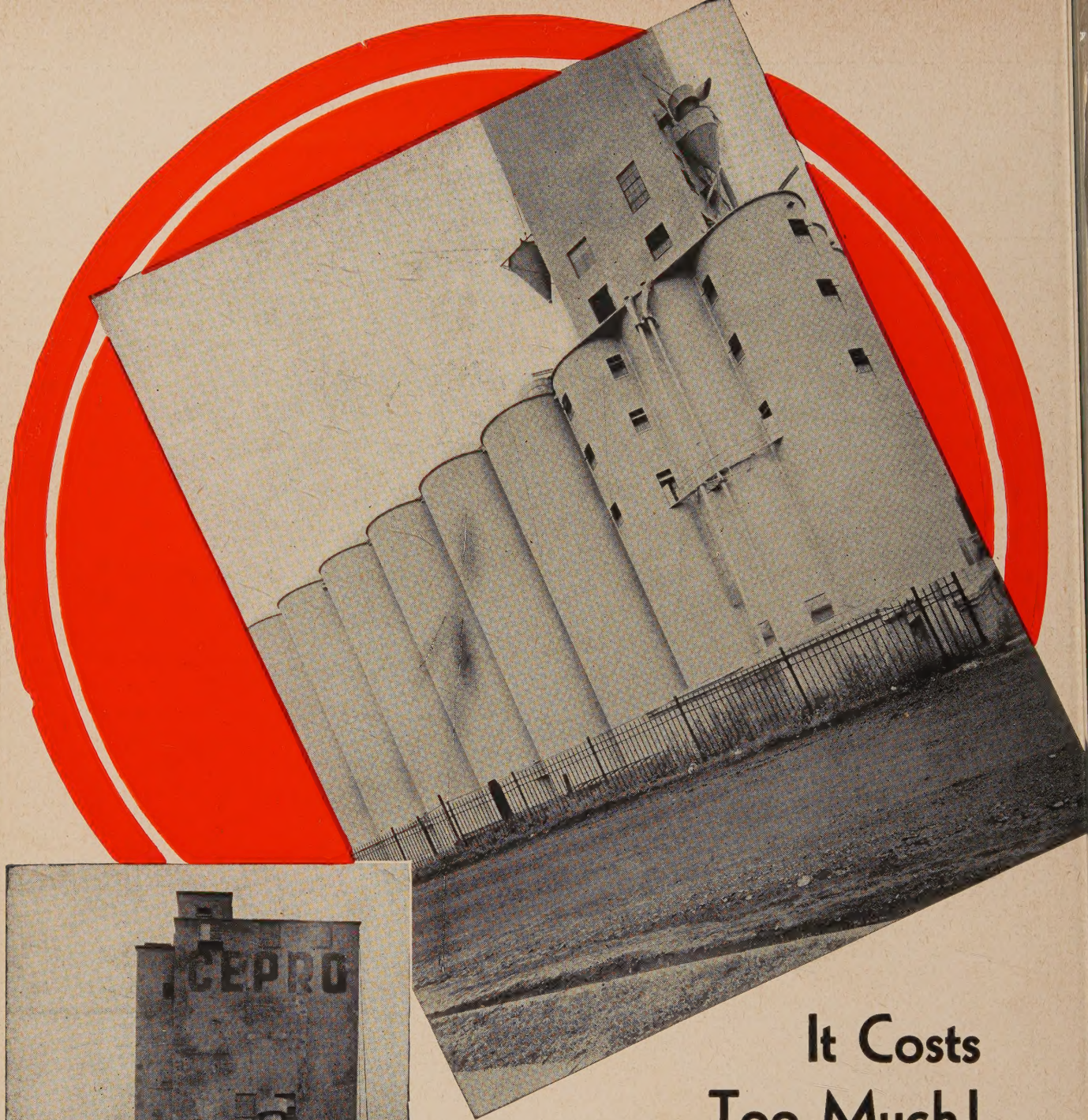
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